FBIS DAILY REPORT

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FELABAN VOICES CONCERN OVER IRANIAN-U. S. CRISIS

PY231806 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 22 Nov 79 p 38 PY

[Excerpts] The 400 bankers representing 15 Latin American countries who are attending the eighth FELABAN [Latin American Banking Federation] meeting which opened in Guaruja on Monday, yesterday expressed deep concern over the worsening of the Iranian-U. S. crisis. They said they were afraid that the fact that the U. S. Government had frozen Iranian assets--and threatened military intervention--could create unease among the other oil producers who could reduce or totally terminate the placement of petrodollars on the European currency market.

"This would be very serious," said the FELABAN president, Chilean Javier Vial, and explained that the reduction of these deposits would generate a sudden decline of the international supply of money "which would significantly affect Latin American countries which do not produce oil and depend on loans to maintain their economies at a satisfactory level."

To further worsen the fears of the bankers, the general manager of the Midland International Bank of London, Jack Hendly, made a pessimistic forecast concerning the European currency markets. According to him, other factors besides the Iranian-U. S. crisis could lead to a reduction of the money supply, such as the decision of the Japanese Government to cut the funds of Japanese banks on the Eurodollar market and the tendency of the American banks to select their clients with more care to prevent risks. Should these forecasts come true, Brazil would be the most affected country because it is the main client of the European currency markets, since in 1978 alone it borrowed $22 billion against $17 billion borrowed by Mexico and $4 billion borrowed by Venezuela.

In the meantime, Jack Hendly promised the Latin American bankers that it is his and the British Government's desire to continue defending the position that the European currency market must remain "free the way it started, without being tied to political influence or control as the U.S. and FRG governments want."

ANDEAN GROUP ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON SITUATION IN IRAN

PA242103 Lima Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 1940 GMT 24 Nov 79 PA

[Official communique No 0009-79 issued by the Peruvian Foreign Ministry 24 November]

[Text] The Foreign Ministry hereby announces that the foreign ministers of the Andean countries issued the following declaration today:

In view of the incidents at the U. S. Embassy in Iran, the foreign ministers of the Andean Group express their great concern over the danger these incidents imply and over the detriment to the traditional principles of international law these incidents represent. These principles include respect for the diplomatic immunity of officials accredited to foreign governments and the inviolability of embassies. These principles have always been respected and their violation implies a grave danger for good relations among states. This declaration has been sent to the Iranian Foreign Ministry.

Lima, 24 November 1979.

Communique on Iran Annulled

PA250006 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2345 GMT 24 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Lima, 24 Nov (EFE)--The Foreign Ministry reported this afternoon that the communique issued by the foreign ministers of the Andean countries and released by the official ESI-PERU news agency "has been annulled." No further explanation was given for the annulment of the foreign ministers communique which says the recent incidents at the U.S. Embassy in Iran are detrimental to "traditional principles of international law." The communique stated that the violation of principles such as diplomatic inmunity and inviolability of diplomatic embassies "imply a grave danger to good relations among states."

ECUADOREAN FOREIGN MINISTER OPENS HUMAN RIGHTS SEMINAR

PA212153 Paris AFP in Spanish 1556 GMT 21 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Quito, 21 Nov (AFP)--Ecuadorean Foreign Minister Alfredo Pareja Diezcanseco said here last night that upholding human rights and fundamental liberties "is not a mere national legal obligation but an international duty." With this statement, Foreign Minister Pareja Diezcanseco opened the seminar on human rights in Latin America organized by the Latin American Social Research Institute under the auspices of the Ecuadorean Government. The foreign minister said it is necessary to sound the alarm whenever human rights are violated, noting that states are duty bound to cooperate.

Pareja Diezcanseco said the Ecuadorean Government believes the apparent dichotomy between the international duty to uphold human rights and the principle of nonintervention does not really exist. The Ecuadorean foreign minister said these principles involve two simultaneous obligations: the applicability of one does not rule out the validity of the other. He explained that one is a duty to act which is exercised by exposing those who violate human rights and by enhancing and promoting respect for those rights. The other is an obligation not to act, that is, not to interfere in the affairs of another state. The truth is, the foreign minister said, that expressing an opinion on human rights and noting how they can be promoted and protected, "does not in any way involve interference, just the exercise of a valid duty of all states."

Pareja Diezcanseco spoke on behalf of President Jaime Roldos. He said there is still a long way to (?go before) human rights and fundamental liberties are fully upheld. This would require the creation of basic mechanisms to insure their enforcement.

Distinguished hemispheric figures are attending this meeting to help eliminate constant human rights violations in Latin America.

OCLAE PLANNING MEDICAL TEAM TO WORK IN NICARAGUA

FL081120 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 8 Nov 79 FL

[Text] The standing secretariat of the Continental Organization of Latin American Students--OCLAE--has released a call to all its member unions to form a medical team that would serve 6 months in the fraternal country of Nicaragua. OCLAE Chairman Fernando Ramirez and other members of the standing secretariat reported in Havana that their organization is promoting a broad plan of solidarity with and specific support for the Nicaraguan people in order to help in their national reconstruction, including the formation of a medical team composed of representatives of OCLAE student organizations.

FOREIGN MINISTRY CONCERNED OVER IRANIAN-U.S. CONFLICT

PY231433 Buenos Aires LA OPINION in Spanish 22 Nov 79 p 14 PY

[Text] Reliable sources of the San Martin Palace have reported that the Argentine Foreign Ministry is carefully following the development of the situation created at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran as a result of the well-known events. In this regard, the Foreign Ministry is evaluating the situation which is considered extremely volatile and it is feared that it could unleash an avalanche of unexpected consequences in the area. It was also reported that the San Martin Palace is truly concerned over the influence this case may have on similar events in the future. The ministry views as extremely severe the breach of universally accepted basic principles of international law such as the inviolability of the diplomatic mission and the immunity of its members. The same sources stressed their deep concern over the humanitarian aspect of the affair and especially over the situation of the hostages who--regardless of other considerations--should be released to allow dialog between the parties to resume under acceptable conditions.

'CAMPORA AFFAIR' REMAINS UNRESOLVED

Junta May Issue Safe-Conduct

PY230212 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0045 GMT 23 Nov 79 PY

[Text] It has been reported by unofficial sources that the military junta may have decided tonight to grant former President Campora a safe-conduct to leave the country.

Pastor Says No 'Final Decision'

PY231431 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1111 GMT 23 Nov 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 23 Nov (NA)--Argentine Foreign Minister Carlos Pastor today stated that "the final decision" in the so-called "Campora affair" has not been made yet, in response to questions asked about this issue at the Aeroparque Metropolitan Airport. On that occasion Pastor said: "Unfortunately, I can tell you nothing" in this regard because "the final and definite decision has not been made and the case is still being studied."

GEN GARCIA MEZA LEADS DEPOSED HIGH COMMAND REBELLION

Garcia Takes Over Main Garrison

PA231719 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1650 GMT 23 Nov 79 PA

[Text] La Paz, 23 Nov, (LATIN)--Gen Luis Garcia Meza today rebelled against the constitutional authority of President Lidia Gueiler and reassumed the post of general army commander, taking over the main garrison, the site of the joint armed forces command.

In a news conference held inside the powerful military garrison which has been declared in a state of alert, Garcia Meza stated that President Gueiler "mocked the armed forces" by breaking a promise made regarding the forming of a new military High Command. The general, who was appointed army commander by Col Alberto Natusch on 1 November, said he has taken this stand "pressured by his comrades and all the units in the force," the main one in the armed forces.

At the same time Garcia Meza was making his statements at the great Miraflores Garrison, located 8 km from the government palace, the president was swearing in the members of the new military High Command she appointed last night through a supreme decree.

Defense Minister Col Miguel Ayoroa Montano, who was present at the ceremony, said General Garcia Meza "and the small group which supports him" have committed an insubordination which will be punished in accordance with the national laws and the military regulations. "The decision made by the constitutional president will be complied with," he added.

High Command Negotiating Solution

PY240030 Paris AFP in Spanish 2344 GMT 23 Nov 79 PY

[Excerpts] La Paz, 24 Nov (AFP)--Gen Luis Garcia Meza is entrenched in the Miraflores Barracks in this city, demanding that Bolivian President Lidia Gueiler fulfill the "agreement made" with the military.

General Garcia Meza does not accept the appointment of the new commanders of the air force and the navy, but agrees with the designation of Gen Armando Reyes as new commander in chief of the armed forces. High-ranking military chiefs are negotiating a solution for this conflict, while government officials are meeting to analyze the new military crisis. General Garcia Meza was designated commander in chief of the army by Col Alberto Natusch after the 1 November coup.

President Gueiler today appointed a new military High Command, making the following designations:

Gen Armando Reyes as commander in chief of the armed forces; Gen Rene Villaroel as commander in chief of the army; Gen Jaime Nino de Gueman as commander in chief of the air force; and Navy Cap Ramiro Rodriguez as commander in chief of the navy.

Rebels Only Oppose Villaroel

PY240206 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0015 GMT 24 Nov 79 PY

[Excerpt] Up to now the situation at the Miraflores Garrison is unchanged. Gen Luis Garcia Meza, who until this morning was army commander, insists that the garrisons throughout the country will not recognize the new members of the military High Command.

As is known, President Lidia Gueiler this morning swore in the new military High Command, with the exception of Gen Armando Reyes Villa, who is returning from Spain. According to Gen Luis Garcia Meza, the garrisons are not opposing all the members of the military High Command. The movement is strictly against Gen Rene Villarroel. In a statement to Radio Panamericana, General Garcia said:

[Begin recording] The Colorado Regiment, the Tarapaca Regiment and all the units of this garrison do not recognize the new command because it has not been established in accordance with hierarchy and because the president violated her word to (?keep) the command that was formed with her authorization and with (?the consent of the army). It was established that [the new command] could not contain any dissident officers. That is why we do not accept the appointment of General Villarroel, because we believe he is a dissident who has opposed the military institution by issuing certain political statements. [end recording]

Asked about some reports which state that some military units have recognized General Villarroel, General Garcia Meza answered:

[Begin recording] This is completely false. First of all, this support was given when the regiment commander (?was not there) and second [words indistinct] so this support is not true. [end recording]

General Garcia reasserted that this is not a matter of being intransigent but a demand to fulfill a promise made by the president to solve the crisis within the armed forces.

[Begin recording] [Word indistinct] no intransigent position. What we want is a high command representing the unity of the institution, particularly of the army. We all know that all problems have a solution. Well, this one must have a solution also. We are waiting, therefore, to see what course we will take to solve this problem. But I must warn you, nevertheless, that the opinions of all the large garrisons are categorical: They all want the president to keep her promise. [end recording]

For his part, Col Luis Gonzalez, chief of the armed forces command's public relations department, reasserted the statement issued by General Garcia Meza by noting that the resistence of Bolivian military garrisons is to General Rene Villarroel.

[Begin recording] (?The Army General Command) reports to the public the following: Gen Rene Villarroel, trying to assume (?command of the army) despite the repudiation of all generals, chiefs, officers and noncommissioned officers, carried out his announced visit to the La Paz Garrison units with the following results:

1. At the Colorado First Infantry Regiment, the military chief, officers, [words indistinct] repudiated the presence of General Villarroel.

2. At the San Jorge Military Police Headquarters, General Villarroel found firm and categorical (?opposition) to his appointment and a complete indifference to (?this presence) [word indistinct] the barracks doors were closed.

3. [Words indistinct] at the Tarapaca Regiment [words indistinct] the commander, chiefs, officer and [word indistinct] not only repudiated his presence, they also threatened to arrest him and [words indistinct]. [end recording]

Villarroel Must Solve Insubordination

PY240209 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0020 GMT 24 Nov 79 PY

[Excerpt] Army Commander Rene Villarroel has been called upon to solve the insubordination of a group of military chiefs who are stationed at the Miraflores Barracks, according to Defense Minister Miguel Ayoroa.

The defense minister has stated that he has no authority in the matter since his is a management and political post. This strictly military situation must, therefore, be solved by the Army Command.

II Corps Supports Gen Garcia

PY240122 Paris AFP in Spanish 0058 GMT 24 Nov 79 PY

[Text] Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia 23 Nov (AFP)--The powerful II Army Corps, headquartered in this city, has stated its support for the rebel general, Luis Garcia Meza, who has entrenched himself in La Paz and demanded the dismissal of Defense Minister Col Miguel Ayoroa.

Col Rene Herrera Valda met with the press media to assert his "moral support for the new military High Command." However, the generals mentioned by the head of the II Army Corps were not the ones appointed by President Lidia Gueiler.

The Bolivian military situation tonight was one of general rebelliousness against President Gueiler for "not having complied with her formal commitments to the armed forces in the appointment of new military chiefs," it was pointed out here.

Nevertheless, complete tranquility prevails in this city, although the troops were put on alert and the garrisons under the II Corps, which patrol the border with Argentina, Brazil and Paraguay, were ordered into first degree quartering [acuartelamiento en primer grado].

II Corps Calls State of Emergency

PY241228 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 24 Nov 79 PY

[Communique issued by the II Corps in Santa Cruz on 23 November]

[Text] Out of consideration for the people of Santa Cruz, the II Corps hereby reports that in view of the decisions and maneuvers of the excutive branch and Congress affecting members of the armed institution, it declares itself in a state of emergency. All of its generals, officers, noncommissioned officers and corporals hereby pledge to give both moral and material support to the new military High Command consisting of Gen Armando Reyes Villa as commander in chief of the armed forces; Gen (Hugo Echeverria Tardivo), as chief of staff of the commander in chief; and Gen (Jorge Avila Peroni) as chief of staff of the army, who were designated based on their high personal and military merits.

In keeping with the agreement signed by her excellency the interim constitutional president of the republic, and taking into account that the designated high-ranking officers are genuine representatives of the armed institution, no further reorganizations of the Army High Command will be accepted. Finally, it demands the immediate removal of the defense minister for his disloyalty to his comrades and, consequently, to the institution.

High Command Threatens Garcia

PY241639 Paris AFP in Spanish 0418 GMT 24 Nov 79 PY

[Text] La Paz, 24 Nov (AFP)--It was learned here this morning that the Bolivian Military High Command will take "severe" measures if the rebel Gen Luis Garcia Meza persists in defying its orders.

The highest military commanders are meeting to study the situation, in constant contact with Defense Minister Miguel Ayoroa and through him with President Lidia Gueiler.

General Garcia Meza, "armed to the teeth," is still in the "bunker" of the Miraflores Headquarters in La Paz. It has its own drinking water system as well as electric power plant and about 1,000 men, supported by tanks and armored cars. Local military analysts stress that it is very difficult to take Miraflores Headquarters because of its strong position and because it is located right in the center of the city.

Negotiators Fail To Find Solution

PY241443 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 24 Nov 79 PY

[Text] The crisis unleashed within the armed forces was still unsolved at 0200 this morning despite intensive negotiations which lasted over 5 hours.

Bolivian President Lidia Guelier Tejada had been meeting since 1900 yesterday first with her cabinet and then with the members of the Armed Forces High Command which was sworn in yesterday. The high-ranking officers came to report on the development of the talks designed to reach an agreement, because General Garcia and officers of La Paz Garrison remained firm in their decision to reject Gen Rene Villarroel as commander in chief of the army.

During the meeting which took place in Government House yesterday, Defense Minister Miguel Ayoroa repeatedly left the conference hall and indicated that the situation was being gradually solved. He also refuted reports that the dissident military officers who had taken over the Miraflores Headquarters had also occupied the building of the Defense Ministry and that he had been arrested. It is obviously untrue, he said. I am right here before your eyes and the Defense Ministry has posted guards.

The members of the Armed Forces High Command left Government House at 0130. In a brief statement to the press Gen Rene Villarroel indicated that the reports released yesterday were untrue. He further emphasized that the current problem is purely military and it will be solved, probably before noon today. The defense minister said that the people must remain calm because the armed forces will overcome the deadlock in accordance with military rules, regulations and laws.

New Appointments Solve Crisis

PA251615 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1541 GMT 25 Nov 79 PA

[Excerpt] La Paz, 25 Nov (EFE)--The military crisis that threatened to develop into a confrontation between rival groups within the armed forces was settled today, it was officially reported by the army's general staff. After intensive negotiations it was agreed to replace the chief of the general staff of the Armed Forces High Command and the commander in chief of the army. With the designation of new authorities, the rebel army group headed by its former commander, Gen Luis Garcia, changed its attitude and left the army offices where it had been entrenched since Friday. The army communique reported that Brig Gen Antonio Tovar has been appointed chief of the general staff of the Armed Forces High Command, while Gen Ruben Rocha has been appointed commander in chief of the army.

INTERIOR MINISTRY TO INCREASE SURVEILLANCE, PATROLS

PY241438 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 24 Nov 79 PY

[Text] The Ministry of Interior and Justice has ordered the increase of night surveillance and patrols in view of recent attacks perpetrated against public buildings.

The under secretary of interior reported that state security organizations have been instructed to implement a strict control throughout the city of La Paz to guarantee the security (?of these) buildings. He confirmed that (?some similarity) was discovered between the explosives used in the recent attacks on public buildings and an exhaustive investigation is underway to establish the source of this materiel.

[Begin (Carlos Fernandez) recording] Well, we have detected and investigated (?the attacks) which took place the night before last and last night near Government House and we have found similarities such as grenade detonators. We are investigating the source of these detonators but the fact is that they are similar. [end recording]

Fernandez, however, did not indicate whether the explosives found were designed for some specific use, or if they were freely sold at the international market and therefore their exact source would be difficult to establish. Further on he confirmed that preventive measures would be taken to guarantee the tranquillity of the population, especially in the nights which will be given special attention [words indistinct].

[Begin (Fernandez) recording] It has been decided that security organizations must increase surveillance and patrols, especially during the nights and investigations are underway with regard to [words indistinct]. [end recording]

The bombings affected the (?COB) [Bolivian Labor Central], the Mineworkers Federation, the Greater University of San Andres and the [name indistinct] near Government House. Details of these attacks will be released later on.

GUEILER ORDERS SANCTIONS FOR SEIZURE OF INTELLIGENCE FILES

PY231346 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0252 GMT 23 Nov 79 PY

[Text] La Paz, 22 Nov (LATIN)--The government of interim President Lidia Gueiler instructed the Defense Ministry to punish the military personnel found guilty of dismantling a department of the Interior Ministry. Interior Minister Jorge Selum Vaca Diez informed the other members of the cabinet of the "assault" by a military group on the offices of the State Intelligence Service today, taking away all the confidential documents and tapes in the archives.

"The constitutional government regrets events of this type which are things of the past and are not in accordance with the current democratic process Bolivia is experiencing," said Minister of Information Oscar Pena Franco at the end of the meeting. Pena added: "The government warns that it will no longer tolerate this type of action, therefore it will adopt all the necessary security measures." Pena Franco also said that the Defense Ministry will apply the necessary sanctions to those found guilty of the raid on the offices of the Interior Ministry.

The Chamber of Deputies approved a resolution "strongly condemning the attack on the offices of the Interior Ministry because it is a criminal act against the democratic process which the Bolivian people have heroically recovered."

The Chamber of Deputies resolution requested that "those who are materially and intellectually responsible be immediately processed by the appropriate courts." The deputies also demanded that all the seized documents be immediately returned.

OUSTED DEPUTY LEVIES CHARGES AGAINST ACCUSERS

PY231555 Paris AFP in Spanish 0143 GMT 23 Nov 79 PY

[By Eduardo Perez Iribarne]

[Text] La Paz, 22 Nov (AFP)--It was charged here today that former Bolivian President Victor Paz Estenssoro, several ministers of President Lidia Gueiler's government and congressmen participated in Col Alberto Natusch's coup.

Former Democratic and Popular Unity Deputy Willy Sandoval Moron, who was recently expelled from the Bolivian Congress, released the charge to the local press. The accuser added that "it is not fair that we have been expelled from Congress for having operated openly while other conspirators are accusing us and hypocritically saving themselves. I cannot officially release the names of the conspirators that accompanied us in Natusch's coup, but yes I can confirm that Paz was fully committed to it," Sandoval added. Sandoval was expelled from Congress together with other senators and deputies who had participated in the Natusch government which lasted only 16 days after the 1 November military coup that overthrew interim President Walter Guevara Arze. If the names of the fellow conspirators who are currently a part of Gueiler's cabinet are revealed by Sandoval, it will provoke a great political storm.

On the other hand, the crisis within the armed forces continues despite the naming of Gen Armando Reyes Villa as commander in chief of all the Bolivian military institutions. To date, Reyes has been military attache in Spain and according to press reports "his health is not very good." Reyes' selection has been termed in local circles as "salominic," because it falls on an army general who did not participate in Natusch's coup nor does he belong to the military group that calls itself institutionalist. La Paz press reports have indicated that Reyes has a "certain ideological inclination toward the Christian Democratrats." The Christian Democratic Party (PDC) is included in Gueiler's government.

Moreover, the "military invasion" of the Interior Ministry and the later disappearance of the files of the state intelligence service have provoked a new friction between the civilian government and the armed forces. Col Luis Arze, at the head of two army platoons, occupied the Interior Ministry for a brief time and in the name of the army he appropriated the files of the intelligence service.

There appear to be three defined groups within the Bolivian Armed Forces: the verticalists, or hardliners, who supported Natusch's coup; the institutionalists, or those who support an active military participation in the consolidation of national democracy; and the third group [terceristas], which does not want military interference in the country's politics.

Paz's influence within Gueiler's government is being questioned both by political sectors that oppose the former president and by military commanders.

A local radio station today disseminated the report that Gueiler had resigned, which provoked the later denial, causing a generalized uproar in the country's political sectors.

The government will decide its "economic packet" on Friday and unconfirmed reports indicate that there will be a devaluation of the currency of approximately 10 percent, a figure that is much lower than that suggested by financial experts during the past few days. The Bolivian authorities count on the financial support of the United States, Venezuela and several European countries for implementing future economic measures, the reports add.

The Bolivian Labor Central (COB) has indicated that "if we do not participate in the drafting of the government's economic measures we reserve labor's right to oppose them through the legal measures that are within our scope."

Gueiler's government continues to face various problems, both within the military sector as well as within the political sector.

PAZ ESTENSSORO DENIES INVOLVEMENT IN NATUSCH COUP

PY241528 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 24 Nov 79 PY

[Text] The conspirators and coupists want to involve me because their adventure has failed. I call the commanders of the great military units to say whether [words indistinct] contacted any of them to discuss or even talk about the 1 November coup. These remarks were made by Victor Paz Estenssoro in a communique he released last night [words indistinct]. The former chief of state described the military document as [words indistinct] unintelligible, [words indistinct] and of voiting unreasonable remarks. My consternation [words indistinct] commanders, Paz stated, is based on the fact that these officers have in their hands the defense and security of the fatherland. He also voiced concern over the possibility that intelligence services of the (?United States) and some Latin American states could be studying the document to assess through it the leadership quality of its authors.

FRG, COLOMBIA RECOGNIZE GUEILER GOVERNMENT

PY241741 La Paz INFOBOL Diplomatic Service in Spanish 0326 GMT 24 Nov 79 PY

[Text] The governments of the FRG and Colombia have announced their decision to recognize the Bolivian Government headed by Mrs Lidia Gueiler Tejada. The appropriate ratification notes were sent to the Bolivian Foreign Ministry.

Seventeen countries thus far have expressed their decision to continue to maintain normal diplomatic relations with Bolivia, having implicitly recognized the constitutional government of President Lidia Gueiler Tejada.

DEPUTIES ASK ITAMARATY TO PROTEST EVENTS IN IRAN

PY231259 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 23 Nov 79 PY

[(Carlos Rodriguez) relayed report from Brasilia]

[Excerpt] The conflict between the United States and Iran caused by the invasion of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran and by the request to extradite Shah Reza Pahvlavi was discussed yesterday in the Chamber of Deputies by Deputies Francisco Leao [MDB] and Diogo Nomura [ARENA], both from Sao Paulo State. Leao asked for a public statement from the Brazilian Foreign Ministry on the Iranian attitude, while Nomura demanded provisions to decrease Brazilian dependency on petroleum byproducts for fuel.

Noting Brazilian problems regarding the fuel crisis and the political instability in Asia and Africa, Nomura defended expediting the alcohol program on a short-term basis and establishing an electric railroad system in the long term as indispensable conditions for victory over the fuel problem, in addition to the program of alternative fuel sources proposed by the National Energy Council.

Demanding a statement by Itamaraty on the situation of the U.S. Embassy in Iran, Deputy Leao recalled that the country depends on the supply of Iranian petroleum, but that Iran is at the same time a signatory of international agreements such as the 1961 Vienna Convention which provides for the inviolability of diplomatic missions.

The opposition deputy cited the provisions of that convention dealing with the protection of diplomats. He noted that Iran had also signed that agreement. He also termed the occupation of the U.S. Embassy a barbaric and irresponsible act and expressed solidarity with the United States and its people, urging the government to voice a protest, even at the risk of a suspension of the petroleum supply.

EMERGENCY PLAN READY IF IRAN CUTS OIL SHIPMENTS

PY220215 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 21 Nov 79 p 24 PY

[Excerpt] The government is following with anxiety and concern the progress of the U.S.-Iranian crisis for fear that U.S. intervention may cause Iranian oil exports to be cut, leaving Brazil with a shortage of 150,000 barrels per day below consumption requirements and with an even lower volume of reserve oil stocks, which have already reached their lowest level since the 1973-74 crisis. Should Iran completely stop oil shipments, an emergency plan drawn up by the government providing for severe rationing of gasoline and oil byproducts will immediately go into effect.

Iranian Oil Shipments Continue

PY231651 Porto Alegre Radio Gaucha in Portuguese 1545 GMT 23 Nov 79 PY

[Text] A supertanker carrying approximately 8 million barrels of oil for Brazil--a 1-week supply--left Iran today. The Brazilian Petroleum Corporation [PETROBRAS] reported that this was confirmed yesterday, demonstrating that Brazil's purchases in Iran continue to be normal. Although it is concerned about the U.S.-Iranian crisis, the board of directors of PETROBRAS has asserted that relations with the Iranian state corporation will not be disrupted.

CHILEAN ENVOY ASKS IRAN FOR ADDITIONAL EMBASSY PROTECTION

PY241324 Santiago Chile INFOCHILE Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 1336 GMT 23 Nov 79 PY

[Text] Felipe Geiger, Chilean ambassador to Iran, has requested the government of that country to order a special guard to protect the embassy building in view of the possibility of attacks. The diplomat reported this yesterday in a telephone talk with EL MERCURIO. The request was favorably received by the Iranian Foreign Ministry, but the Chilean Embassy was still without a guard yesterday.

During the interview, Geiger added that he is studying submitting a formal protest to the Iranian Government, since the Revolution Council of that nation mentioned Chile in a public statement on 18 November as an example of the U.S. interventionist policy. The ambassador said: "We have asked the Foreign Ministry for an official transcript of the statement in order to determine if it is appropriate to make a formal protest."

FOREIGN MINISTER ASKS OAS TO VOICE CONCERN OVER IRAN

PY241747 Santiago Chile INFOCHILE Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 2311 GMT 23 Nov 79 PY

[Text] On the instructions of the president of the republic, the minister for foreign affairs has sent a telegram to the president of the permanent council of the OAS to express Chile's clear identification with the concern of the inter-American community over the grave events taking place in Iran and which affect one of the members of the OAS.

Next Monday an extraordinary session of the council will take place to consider the problem. The Chilean Government has proposed that in the resolution which is adopted, aside from the legal arguments which oppose taking diplomatic officials as hostages, the countries of the continent issue a clear and categoric statement of hemispheric solidarity that could give effective political support to the efforts underway to solve the situation. These efforts include the talks which the Chilean ambassador in Tehran has been holding in his capacity of the dean of the Latin American diplomatic corps there.

CARDINAL SILVA URGES IRANIANS TO REFRAIN FROM WAR

PA260254 Paris AFP in Spanish 0159 GMT 26 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 25 Nov (AFP)--Chilean Cardinal Raul Silva Henriquez today asked the authorities in Iran to refrain from starting a war in seeking a solution to Iran's poverty.

The cardinal indicated that in Iran, which is currently undergoing a crisis, "there are men who claim to love God, yet they have attacked their brothers."

Later, he said: "Without meaning any offense, from this corner of the earth I humbly ask you to respect the innocent."

During a mass dedicated to human rights held at the cathedral in Santiago, Chile, Cardinal Silva Henriquez referred to the occupation of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran by Islamic students.

AGREEMENT WITH CUBA ON SECURITY COUNCIL SEAT DENIED

PA220315 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0210 GMT 22 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Bogota, 21 Nov (EFE)--The Colombian Government today denied that it had reached an agreement with Cuba to share the UN Security Council seat they are disputing. Denying the report that each nation would hold the seat for 1 year, Julio Londono Paredes, secretary general of the Foreign Ministry, indicated that everything was due to "mistaken rumors." He added that the former foreign minister and current Colombian representative to the United Nations confirmed that "no agreements have been reached with Cuba."

The two countries have been seeking the Latin American seat in the Security Council for the past few weeks, but neither one has obtained the necessary votes in the General Assembly.

According to Londono, a new secret vote will be held on 29 November, and it is hoped that it will determine Bolivia's replacement in the Security Council.

FINANCE MINISTRY STRIKERS CONTINUE PROTEST ACTIVITIES

Occupy Senate Committee Offices

PA202227 Paris AFP in Spanish 1851 GMT 20 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Bogota, 20 Nov (AFP)--Some 50 employees of the Colombian Finance Ministry today peacefully occupied the offices of the First Senate Committee to seek parliamentary support for a Finance Ministry strike which has been underway for the past 3 months.

The demonstrators gave the president of the Senate a letter outlining their demands and calling for the reinstatement of some 400 of their coworkers who were dismissed by Finance Minister Jaime Garcia Parra.

As was the case with the 20 strikers who left the Mexican Embassy yesterday after remaining there for 7 days, the employees occupying the Senate committee offices said they will leave only after their demands have been met, particularly their demand for an 80-percent wage increase.

On this matter, the government remains determined to grant only 25 percent.

Meanwhile, groups of strikers continue to occupy three churches in three Colombian cities to call attention to their movement.

Occupy Cucuta Venezuelan Consulate

PA212105 Paris AFP in Spanish 2020 GMT 21 Nov 79 PA

[Excerpt] Bogota, 21 Nov (AFP)--Groups of Colombian Finance Ministry employees who have been on strike for 3 months today occupied the Venezuelan Consulate in the border city of Cucuta and took over a newspaper to call attention to their grievances. It was reported that the consulate was occupied by approximately 60 strikers, and another 1,500 occupied the office of the liberal newspaper EL ESPECTADOR.

Evacuate Cali Venezuelan Consulate

PA220316 Bogota Cadena Radial Súper in Spanish 2330 GMT 21 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Bogota--After holding a 2-hour dialog with Consul Erasmo Ochoa Moreno, 15 Finance Ministry strikers decided to evacuate the Venezuelan Consulate in Cali peacefully and without police intervention. The consul received the workers and told them there was nothing his government could do to press for a solution to their demands. The strikers indicated that the occupation merely sought to attact attention to their problem, and they evacuated the consulate shortly after without creating any problems. According to Ardila Ardila, the Venezuelan deputy consul in the capital of Norte de Santander, the Finance Ministry strikers' conduct had been excellent.

BIM COMMANDER REPORTS M-19 ARREST FIGURES

PA201355 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 19 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Bogota--The M-19 [19 April Movement] has 219 members, including 53 women. This announcement was made by Gen Miguel Vega Uribe, commander of the Military Institutes Brigade [BIM], who noted that 145 men and 21 women are under arrest, while the remaining 53, including 8 women, are at large.

Vega said that he was very satisfied with the results of the investigations and said he is sure that the criminals at large will soon be brought to trial by the military intelligence service.

The BIM commander said that out of the 263 persons who have been captured throughout the country and accused of belonging to the M-19, 46 do not have to testify before a court-martial, but 15 must respond to common court judges because they are involved in seditious acts.

While Vega was announcing the opening of the court-martial for 219 guerrillas in the Picota Prison, troops of the Juan (Ambu) battalion annihilated an M-19 group in a spectacular operation at the Canada farm, Morelia Corregimiento, jurisdiction of Florencia, Department of Caqueta.

The army captured Peruvian Alfonso Cortez Duarte, member of the Revolutionary Continental Coordinating Junta [Junta Coordinadora Continental Revolucionaria], which was in charge of sending personnel to the various fronts.

M-19 STAGES ATTACK TO REPUDIATE COURT-MARTIAL

PA221443 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 22 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Bogota--An M-19, [19 April Movement] guerrilla commando unit occupied a religious museum for over an hour in Duitama, Boyaca Province, to repudiate the court-martial that opened in Bogota to try 219 fellow M-19 members. A policeman was seriously injured during the attack on the art museum. Arriving in two automobiles and toting many weapons, the rebels dressed in military uniforms entered the museum and intimidated the visitors and employees whose hands they tied and whom they locked in the safety vault. Bishop Msgr Julio Franco Arango, a museum founder, was locked in with the hostages. The insurgents destroyed many relics and facilities, causing losses that are very hard to estimate. As they left the museum, they injured a policeman who got in their way, after which they quickly fled. It was also reported the M-19 members took religious objects and sacred ornaments worth more than 100 million pesos.

FORMER GOVERNMENT COUNCIL MEMBERS TO BE TRIED

PA211939 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 21 Nov 79 PA

[Text] After it approved the report filed by the committee on investigations and sanctions concerning the sale of $40 million in government bonds, the National Representatives Assembly decided to summon and try the members of the defunct Supreme Council of Government who ruled until 10 August.

SUPREME COURT ORDERS ARREST OF GENERAL JARRIN CAHUENAS

PA211220 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0044 GMT 21 Nov 79 PA

[Excerpt] Quito, 20 Nov (EFE)--The Ecuadorean Supreme Court of Justice today ordered the preventive detention of former Government Minister Gen Bolivar Jarrin Cahuenas, who is accused of masterminding the assassination of Abdon Calderon Munoz, political leader and former presidential candidate. Abdon Calderon, chief of the radical Alfarist Front (a group of liberal origin), was killed on 29 November 1978 in downtown Guayaquil.

ROLDOS APPOINTS NEW DEFENSE MINISTER

PA221856 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 22 Nov 79 PA

[Excerpt] President Jaime Roldos has appointed Maj Gen Marco Subia as defense minister to replace Gen Rafael Rodriguez Palacios, who died in office. Subia was commanding general of the armed forces.

BUCARAM VIGOROUSLY REJECTS ARREST OF DEPUTY

PA251516 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 25 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Assad Bucaram, supreme director of the Concentration of Popular Forces and president of the National Chamber of Representatives, was very angry yesterday and vigorously rejected the arrest of Rafael de la Cadena, deputy national director of the party and sometime president of the Guayas Provincial Council. According to the CFP leader, De La Cadena has been arrested arbitrarily by order of the government minister.

PROVINCIAL COMMANDS DEMAND BUCARAM BREAK WITH OLIGARCHY

PA211731 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 1255 GMT 21 Nov 79 PA

[Report by Bernardo Morales]

[Text] Guayaquil--Assad Bucaram must either break with the traditional conservative and liberal oligarchy or his days as director of the glorious Concentration of Popular Forces [CFP] are numbered, CFP provincial command leader in Manabi, Lorenzo Bravo, has said concerning the ultimatum given the party's highest leader to mend his ways. Bravo said this is the consensus that emerged during the CFP provincial commands' meeting held in Cuenca with representatives from 18 provinces in attendance. The meeting decided to call a special national party convention in Riobamba on 15 December.

The Manabi leader added that the Cuenca assembly meeting's resolutions contain seven points that seek to bolster party unity and Mr Bucaram will have to accept them. Otherwise the Riobamba convention will remove him from his leadership post.

JOURNALIST CONTINUES TO BE HELD INCOMMUNICADO

Meeting With Judge

PY202337 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 15 Nov 79 p 13 PY

[Excerpts] Civil Judge Arsenio Saravia yesterday rejected the request for an injunction on behalf of journalist Alcibiades Gonzalez del Valle. The judge also reported on the meeting held with the journalist at central police headquarters where he is being held incommunicado. The request for an injunction was submitted to end the incommunicado status of Gonzalez del Valle.

Judge Saravia reported yesterday on his meeting with Alcibiades Gonzalez del Valle. The judge indicated that he went to central police headquarters "to personally verify the condition of the arrested journalist, the place and his health and morale. Once in police headquarters, I was met by the chief himself, Gen Alcibiades Britez Borges, who with all cordiality made it easy for me to meet with Alcibiades Gonzalez del Valle. Therefore, I was able to see that he is in an excellent room. Asked if he was ill treated due to his arrest, he said no and that he has always been well treated by officials and has no complaints in this regard. Asked if his morale is good, he said yes and that due to the attentions he is receiving he does not feel incommunicado, but only relatively incommunicado. He added that he is receiving all the things his family and friends are sending him." Gonzalez del Valle remains incommunicado at central police headquarters.

Interior Ministry Note

PY211527 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 21 Nov 79 p 13 PY

[Excerpt] The Interior Ministry sent a note to the Supreme Court in answer to a court request for information on the arrest of journalist Alcibiades Gonzalez del Valle. The note indicates that the journalist is under arrest at the disposal of the executive branch. He remains incommunicado in the central police headquarters, where he has been for the last 16 days. The note sent to the Supreme Court briefly states: "I would like to report to your excellency that Alcibiades Gonzalez del Valle is under arrest at the disposal of the executive branch in accordance with Article No 79 of the national constitution, which grants this power, and that he is being held in the central police headquarters."

The Supreme Court has a request for habeas corpus submitted on behalf of Alcibiades Gonzalez del Valle. The habeas corpus petition was submitted previously to the consideration of Attorney General Clotildo Gimenez Benitez, who advised its rejection for "being contrary to law" after considering whether it was legal or illegal.

Habeas Corpus Rejection

PY231120 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 22 Nov 79 p 13 PY

[Excerpt] The Supreme Court yesterday turned down a habeas corpus petition filed on behalf of journalist Alcibiades Gonzalez del Valle and, consequently, did not order his release. The decision was unanimously signed by the five justices of the court. Gonzalez del Valle continues to be held incommunicado at police headquarters.

ATTORNEY VASCONSELLOS RELEASED FROM PRISON

PY230110 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 22 Nov 79 p 21 PY

[Excerpt] By virtue of a decision made by the criminal court of appeal, attorney Julio Cesar Vasconsellos was released at 1045 today after being held at the Tacumbu prison for several days on charges of having violated Law No 209/70, on the defense of public peace, and Law 323, concerning immunity of congressmen and judges.

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL REPORTS RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

PY220129 Paris AFP in Spanish 1516 GMT 21 Nov 79 PY

[Text] Paris, 21 Nov (AFP)--A new wave of arrests has taken place in Paraguay, Amnesty International reported here today, noting that there are now 30 political prisoners in that South American country. The charge was made at a press conference at which French and Latin American journalists listened to the testimony of an Argentine woman, Maria Felicita Gimenez de Carrillo, who was detained in Paraguay, and to the taped testimony of two sons of a "tortured Paraguayan" now residing in France.

Amnesty International charges that "human rights are constantly violated in Paraguay. Some are detained for an indeterminate period without standing trial, detainees are sometimes tortured to death and some have disappeared after their arrest."

In a document issued today, Amnesty also noted that "the method of political persecution has changed this year" in Paraguay, and charged the existence of "a true government offensive against persons known for their defense of human rights, such as Carmen de Lara Castro, president of the Paraguayan Human Rights Commission, and Domingo Laino.

Mrs Gimenez de Carrillo, an Argentine woman who attended the conference, reported that she had been detained in Paraguay from August 1976 to October 1977 and that her husband, Paraguayan attorney Fausto Augusto Carrillo, has been "missing since his abduction from the Argentine city of Formosa on 16 or 18 August 1976 by military personnel of the 29th Regiment of the infantry school."

The taped testimonies of the children of a Paraguayan man who has asylum in France, one of them a 13-year-old boy, said that to be with their father they had to stay 15 days in the "Emboscada" prison, confirming "the atmosphere of constant fear endured by 300 prisoners, including 23 children and pregnant women."

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS TO BE MAINTAINED WITH BOLIVIA

PY231349 Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 23 Nov 79, p 1 PY

[Text] The Paraguayan Embassy in La Paz yesterday notified the Bolivian Government, presided over by Lidia Gueiler, that diplomatic relations between Bolivia and Paraguay will continue. This was announced last night by Paraguayan Foreign Minister Alberto Nogues.

ENERGY MINISTER CALDERON VISITING EUROPE, OPEC COUNTRIES

Says OPEC Will Raise Oil Price

AU201945 Rome ANSA in English 1940 GMT 20 Nov 79 AU

[Excerpts] Rome, November 20 (ANSA)--The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) will raise the price of oil at the next "OPEC" meeting in Caracas next month. Venezuelan Energy and Mines Minister Humberto Calderon Berti made the disclosure in an interview with the Florence daily "LA NAZIONE" today, but added that the extent of the hike has not yet been decided. "We will be meeting precisely to discuss (?this). All the countries I have visited in the last few days are in favor of substantial hikes, Calderon said. The Venezuelan minister said that "OPEC" nations forced to raise the price of crude [words indistinct] out by inflation".

As for the Caracas "OPEC" session, Calderon (?said) that the show down between Tehran and Washington over the occupation of the American Embassy where fifty persons are held hostage by Iranian students, will not have repercussions on the oil ministers meeting. But he added that it cannot be ruled out that "tension between Iran and the United States will have international consequences in the oil market and on the more strictly political level". Calderon disclosed that Venezuela will propose "that the OPEC development fund be expanded and gradually transformed into a virtual bank to assist poorer nations. All the leaders of the countries I have just visited, Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud, Omar Bongo and Bejedid Chadli, are in favor of this proposal", the minister concluded.

To Be Received by Giscard

PA250459 Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 14 Nov 79 p 4-D PA

[From "Miraflores a la Vista" column by J. Lossada Rondon]

[Text] Energy and Mines Minister Humberto Calderon Berti will be received by French President Valergy Giscard d'Estaing in Paris at the end of Calderon Berti's current tour. The minister visited London to participate in a meeting of the OPEC strategy committee which was attended by Saudi Arabian Minister Yamani. He then began a tour of Libya, Algeria, Gabon and Nigeria. He will go to Vienna, OPEC's central headquarters, to attend a work session with the OPEC governors to prepare the conference that will be held in Caraballeda in December. Calderon Berti will then visit Iran, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, and the Emirates. On 2 and 3 December he will participate in a meeting of the strategy committee to be held in Dahran, Saudi Arabia. He will meet with the French president and the industry minister on 5 December and will return the next day to Caracas. Calderon Berti has delivered messages from President Luis Herrera to the chiefs of state of the OPEC countries.

OFFICIAL MISSION VISITING CUBA TO DISCUSS RELATIONS

PA212014 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, 21 Nov (LATIN)--The minister of the secretariat general of the presidency, Gonzalo Garcia Bustillos, will go to Cuba tomorrow at the head of a Venezuelan mission invited by President Fidel Castro, according to the Venezuelan Government. Garcia will go to Havana accompanied by Foreign Ministry officials and Deputy Oswaldo Alvarez Paz, leader of the ruling Social Christian Party parliamentary bloc. Although no official agenda was announced, government circles said Garcia and Castro will discuss bilateral relations, the Caribbean situation and the release of political prisoners.

SURINAME'S PRIME MINISTER VISITS CONGRESS, ENDS TOUR

Meets Congress Leaders

PA221852 Caracas VENPRES in Spanish 0705 GMT 22 Nov 79 PA

[Excerpts] Caracas, 21 Nov (VENPRES)--Suriname's Prime Minister Henck A. E. Arron today visited the National Congress as part of his official tour of Venezuela. He met at the legislative palace with Congress President Godofredo Gonzalez and Vice President Carlos Canache Mata. Gonzalez told Arron that Venezuela has a brother in his nation and sent a "fraternal and democratic greetings to the people" through the prime minister. The Congress president and Arron exchanged views on the parliamentary functions of the two countries. Gonzalez expressed his wishes that Suriname continue on its democratic path.

Returns to Suriname

PA221853 Caracas VENPRES in Spanish 0725 GMT 22 Nov 79 PA

[Excerpts] Maiquetia, Venezuela, 21 Nov (VENPRES)--Suriname's Prime Minister Henck A. E. Arron returned to his country today following a 3-day official visit to Venezuela. Arron is the first of several leaders of the Caribbean-Atlantic area who will visit the country at the invitation of the Venezuelan Government. Vere Bird and Maurice Bishop, prime ministers of Antigua and Grenada, respectively, will visit the country before the end of the year.

PRO-VENEZUELA GROUP SAYS IRANIAN SITUATION THREATENS PEACE

PA250146 Caracas VENPRES in Spanish 1300 GMT 24 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, 23 Nov (VENPRES)--Reinaldo Cervini, president of the Pro-Venezuela organization, today said the Iranian Government has created a climate of insecurity and tension throughout the entire world by holding a group of American citizens in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran hostage. "The Iranian Government's behavior breaks the norms of the international legal system and is a dangerous precedent of imponderable consequences," Cervini said. He recognized Iran's legitimate right to pursue Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlevi so he can be tried by Iranian courts. However, he criticized the fact that innocent citizens are subjected to abuse and ridicule. He also criticized the violation of a country's right to exercise sovereignty in its embassies. "The Iranian-U.S. conflict threatens world peace. This is the result of a dangerous fanaticism which takes us back to the times of obscurantism and religious phobias characteristic of a feudal state," the president of Pro-Venezuela said.

Cervini described the international organizations which mediate in conflicts such as the one between Iran and the United States as inefficient and negligent. In this regard, he praised the mediation of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) which could reach a feasible solution to the conflict.

"Once again we are obliged to stop cooperating with men and governments which, driven by their desire to steal and commit outrages, place their peoples in desperate situations," Cervini said in a clear allusion to Reza Pahlavi. He stressed that because international justice is needed the "partners" who helped real scoundrels accumulate wealth through theft and genocid of innocent peoples must be held responsible.

PRESIDENT VIEWS U.S.-IRAN CRISIS, ENERGY SITUATION

PA230356 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2348 GMT 22 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 22 Nov (EFE)--Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo has affirmed here that the Iranian-U.S. crisis constitutes an example of the potential for violence implicit in the disorderly hydrocarbons market. The president said this while making a new appeal to the world to adopt a rational scheme within the framework of the world energy plan he proposed at the United Nations in September. According to Lopez Portillo, the conditions required for Mexico to join OPEC do not exist.

Lopez Portillo said the Iranian-U.S. crisis confirms his recent remarks at the United Nations. The world is headed for a disorderly situation that will lead to supply and price problems.

According to the Mexican president, if the world maintains its present economic relationships, irrationality will continue to prevail and this irrationality and inflation will exert increasing influence on each other.

This is a vicious circle. Only an attempt at rationalization, such as the one he proposed at the United Nations, can peacefully resolve this problem, the president added.

The other alternative is to continue with the present violent and disorderly situation, which will always be reflected in uncertain supplies and price increases. In the long run, he said, that benefits no one.

SPANISH CP LEADER CARRILLO ARRIVES FOR VISIT

PA251703 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0525 GMT 25 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 24 Nov (EFE)--Upon his arrival here today, Spanish communist leader Santiago Carrillo said Europe will demand some kind of socialism with a multiparty democracy in the near future.

"Eurocommunism is the solution for Europe," Carrillo said upon beginning a 15-day visit during which he will meet with President Jose Lopez Portillo.

In statements made at the airport, Carrillo said the incidents in Iran are "deplorable" and have broken with all diplomatic traditions. However, he said, no country should attempt to rescue the hostages at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

Carrillo, who was invited by the National Autonomous University of Mexico, said a "national revolution" occurred in Nicaragua but it is not necessarily leading to communism.

The communist leader expressed his support for the Mexican idea that oil should be used for the welfare of mankind through an administrative system run by the international community.

UN OFFICIAL CALLS FOR RELEASE OF HOSTAGES IN IRAN

PA231442 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 22 Nov 79 pp 1-A, 4-D PA

[Undated communique by Panamanian Deputy Permanent UN Representative Didimo Rios to UN General Assembly Chairman Salim Ahmad Salim]

[Text] Duly authorized by Foreign Minister Dr Carlos Ozores, the Panamanian permanent UN mission hereby reports it is glad that some members of the American Embassy personnel in Tehran were released yesterday and today. However, it voices its amazement and anguish over the fact a large number of the embassy personnel are still being detained in terror and uncertainty.

This mission supports the many efforts of the secretary general to protect the lives of the hostages and secure their prompt release. It also commends General Assembly Chairman Ambassador Salim Ahmad Salim who publically stated today he is certain the international community wants the hostages to be released and it clearly and firmly believes the inviolability of the commitments protecting diplomatic officials should be upheld at all times without exception.

Citing fundamental human rights and the sacred principles contained in Resolution 3166, as well as the "convention on the prevention and punishment of crimes against people under international protection, including diplomats" of 14 December 1973, the Panamanian Government hopes that, in a clear-cut show of respect for human rights and elementary guidelines of international law, Iranian authorities will release all hostages in Tehran as soon as possible.

COUNTRIES URGED TO JOIN CANAL NEUTRALITY TREATY

PA241301 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 23 Nov 79 PA

[Excerpts] The Panamanian Government has asked all countries with which it has friendly relations to join in the Panama Canal neutrality protocol signed with the United States in 1977. The invitation was made by Foreign Minister Carlos Ozores to the diplomatic corps in a message saying that the canal's declared neutrality is the best guarantee for the canal's security.

A ceremony took place this morning at the Foreign Ministry attended by ambassadors, chiefs of missions and charges d'affaires accredited in Panama, who were given certified copies of the canal neutrality treaty and its protocol. The foreign minister was accompanied by Deputy Foreign Minister Juan Manuel Castulovich, Diogenes de la Rosa, Tomas Paredes of the Canal Authority and U.S. Charge d'Affaires Edwin Blake. Minister Ozores read a message to the ambassadors which said in part:

As you all know, on 1 October the Panama Canal treaty and the treaty on the canal's permanent neutrality went into effect. These treaties are the result of the struggle of several generations of Panamanians, inspired by the most fervent patriotism and encouraged by the generous solidarity of friendly governments and peoples, such as the ones present here today.

The existence of an unjust treaty which no Panamanian signed--the notorious Hay-Bunau-Varilla treaty--today happily abrogated, was a source of permanent conflicts, tensions and potentially explosive situations which on more than one occasion threatened the efficient and safe operation of the canal and endangered normal traffic through the waterway. This would have considerably affected world commerce, navigation and naturally peace on the continent.

The treaty on the permanent neutrality of the canal, and the operation of the canal, tends to keep the canal safe and open for peaceful traffic for the ships of all nations in times of peace and war. Therefore there shall be no discrimination against any nation or peoples so the isthmus shall not suffer reprisals in case of war between other nations.

We believe the canal should enjoy the greatest guarantees and collective security that will allow it to fulfill its purpose for trade and navigation at the service of all nations. Therefore Panama has declared the permanent neutrality of the canal because neutrality best serves these purposes and is the best guarantee for the security of the waterway.

In presenting you certified copies of the neutrality treaty and the formal invitation of the Panamanian Government for your countries to join it, we are convinced this document will deserve the attentive, serious and responsible consideration of your governments, which feel affection for the Panama Canal and are determined to preserve this waterway for the service of all the peoples of the world.

I am sure that the invitation will be well received by friendly countries who, in joining the protocol of the neutrality treaty and agreeing to respect it, will be confirming their desire for international peace, friendship and cooperation represented by the Panama Canal for all of us.

FRENO REITERATES OPPOSITION TO GOVERNMENT

PA240411 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 23 Nov 79 PA

[Text] The National Opposition Front [FRENO] reiterated its opposition to President Aristides Royo's government at a meeting held at Lung Fung Restaurant in this capital. FRENO President Luis Veces, Christian Democratic Party member, delivered a speech demanding a more radical line against the current democratic process in the country. He said nothing new. He simply repeated what the opposition has been saying for years. His speech was interrupted sporadically by the applause of the small group attending the meeting. Attendance was way below what the organizers of the meeting had expected. They were highly disillusioned to see so many empty tables and little enthusiasm among those present. The old political figures who in the past controlled the so-called traditional parties seemed half asleep while listening to Veces' lengthy and tiresome speech demanding more courage from FRENO in facing the government. Veces did not try to conceal his disappointment over the fact that his fellow partisans did not show any enthusiasm.

BRIEFS

PALESTINIAN SOLIDARITY HEADQUARTERS--The headquarters of the Panamanian League of Solidarity With the Palestinian People and the Palestine Liberation Organization [LIPASOPPOLP] was inaugurated on 14 November. It is located in one of the offices of the legal firm of Honorio Quesada Martinez on Via Argentina, El Cangrejo, telephone 69-3625. [Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 22 Nov 79 p 30 PA]

COSTA RICA

GOVERNMENT ISSUES ARREST WARRANT FOR U.S. FBI OFFICIAL

PA232316 Paris AFP in Spanish 2248 GMT 23 Nov 79 PA

[Text] San Jose, 23 Nov (AFP)--The Costa Rican Justice Ministry has ordered the arrest of Stanley Pimentel, regional U.S. FBI chief. Pimentel is wanted for his participation in the illegal extradition of two foreigners wanted by a U.S. court. Pimentel, who directs (?FBI) activities in Central America and Mexico, is registered as a diplomat in Mexico but not in Costa Rica. Therefore, this country's Justice Ministry has ordered his arrest and trial.

He is charged with having coordinated, with Costa Rican policemen, the forced departure from the country of Puerto Rican Jose Santos and U.S. citizen Paul Van Brocklin.

San Jose's LA NACION said the intervention of the FBI in the country's law enforcement activities is undesirable and dangerous. The newspaper warned that if this situation is not remedied immediately the extradition of other foreigners who may be wanted by the United States for any reason could be carried out by police action.

SECURITY MINISTER: COUNTRY WILL NOT BE HAVEN FOR CRIMINALS

PA241536 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Public Security Minister Juan Jose Echeverria Brealey emphasized in a news conference yesterday that this government has not permitted and will not permit international criminals to remain in Costa Rica. Legal deportations will continue, he said. Costa Rica will no longer have the reputation of being a sanctuary for criminals.

Echeverria Brealey said the government based the deportations on the Havana Convention of 1932 and on a Supreme Court ruling. The Havana Convention states that a government can expel foreigners who reside in or who are passing through its territory for order and public security reasons. He said this administration has issued 8,265 work permits, extended the expiration of 22,024 tourist visas and granted 2,246 resident visas to foreigners. This shows that the policy of this administration is not one of persecution of foreigners. However, the government will not allow international criminals to remain, the minister said.

He also said the government is keeping in close contact with Interpol regarding international criminals at large. Costa Rica seeks Interpol help when it wants to find out if a foreigner residing here has a criminal record. He also said countries interested in the deportation of certain criminals often pay their fares and we should not be ashamed of this.

Echeverria said certain Panamanians involved in politics in our country will be deported. He did not elaborate on this, but limited himself to saying that he will give more details to the press when the deportees are taken to Juan Santamaria airport.

He reported that 407 legal deportations were made in 1978-1979, including Nicaraguans, Salvadorans, U.S. citizens, Mexicans, Cubans, Italians and others. He said the figure does not include political deportees such as Sandinists and members of [international] brigades. He added that there are no records on deportations made prior to 1978 and the existing data on them is contradictory. Unfortunately, he said, we have Costa Ricans who cooperate in illegal deportations.

LEGISLATURE REPEALS LAW PERMITTING OIL PIPELINE

PA230253 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 23 Nov 79 PA

[Text] The law against the oil pipeline has been approved in the last debate. Without any discussion, the plenary session of the assembly in its third debate today unanimously approved the repeal of Law 5,500 which permits the transshipment of hydrocarbons across the country. Since the government has taken advantage of this law to negotiate the construction of an interoceanic oil pipeline, the legislature's decision brings about a confrontation with the executive branch.

United Peoples Party legislator Vargas Carbonell said this afternoon that his bill had the support of all deputies without political distinction because it was a matter of national sovereignty.

There is some concern among legislative circles over the possibility, however slight, that President Carazo will veto the repeal of Law 5,500. The National Committee Against the Oil Pipeline sent a telegram to the president asking him to sign the bill repealing the law. According to committee members Dorian Mata, Bonilla Villalobos and Gilda Chen Laos, this is the best thing President Carazo can do.

GUATEMALA

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF SALVADORAN JUNTA MEMBERS

Arrival in Guatemala City

PA242015 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1735 GMT 24 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 24 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--A high-level Salvadoran delegation headed by members of the government junta arrived here this morning for a visit that will last a few hours.

The delegation is made up of Col Adolfo Majano, Roman Mayorga Quiroz and Mario Andino. The junta members are accompanied by Foreign Minister Hector Dada Hirezi, Integration Under Secretary Oscar Menjivar and Defense Minister Col Jose Guillermo Garcia.

A few minutes before the arrival of the Salvadoran junta, Guatemalan President Gen Fernando Romeo Lucas Garcia, who headed the group receiving the junta, told ACAN: "I am not commenting on the changes that have occurred in the various Central American countries." He added that relations with El Salvador are "great" and that he believed the Central American Common Market would be one of the topics to be discussed with the Salvadoran delegation.

Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez, Defense Minister Gen Otto Spiegeler, Economy Minister Valentin Solorzano and presidential public relations secretary Carlos Toledo Vielman accompanied the Guatemalan president.

Press Conference

PA250409 Paris AFP in Spanish 0116 GMT 25 Nov 79 PA

[Excerpts] Guatemala City, 24 Nov (AFP)--A delegation of the Salvadoran revolutionary junta headed by Col Adolfo Majano, Mario Andino and Roman Mayorga made a 7-hour official visit to Guatemala today.

In a press conference by the Salvadoran leaders, Colonel Majano said political violence in his country will disappear as the armed forces proclamation is fulfilled. The proclamation was issued after the overthrow of Gen Carlos Humberto Romero on 15 October.

Majano also said the Salvadoran people have hope in the process of transformation begun by the new regime, and they are actively participating in it. He added that the leftist groups will lose popular support and the process will be able to advance.

During the press conference, General Lucas admitted that guerrilla groups have operated in Guatemala since 1961 and that violence exists here as it does everywhere in the world. However, Lucas denied that violence has increased in Guatemala. He said what has increased is the propaganda about it. He also said the changes in El Salvador will not bring about radical changes in Guatemala.

Joint Communique

PA250414 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2156 GMT 24 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 24 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--A joint communique in which both countries reaffirmed their commitment to search for peace in the area and to strengthen the Central American process of integration marked the end of a visit to Guatemala today by three members of the Salvadoran Government junta.

The document, released this afternoon by Salvadoran Foreign Minister Hector Dada Hirezi, was signed by Salvadoran Government junta members Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano, Roman Mayorga Quiroz and Mario Andino. It was also signed by Guatemalan President Gen Fernando Romeo Lucas Garcia.

The document reaffirmed the Guatemalan and Salvadoran people's desire to respect the principle of nonintervention, strengthen unity within the framework of a large Central American fatherland and implement common energy and agricultural policies.

The rulers also agreed to open joint diplomatic and consular missions wherever it might be of interest to both countries.

PRICE'S ELECTION IN BELIZE VIEWED AS INTRODUCING NEW TENSION

PA240225 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1903 GMT 23 Nov 79 PA

[Excerpts] Guatemala City, 23 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--George Price's victory in the Belize elections "has introduced a new element of tension in that country's position in Central America and the Caribbean."

This statement was made by the editorial writer of the morning paper EL GRAFICO in a commentary that summarizes the general feeling in Guatemala following the victory by the Peoples United Party (PUP). The PUP offered voters "absolute and immediate independence."

Alfonso Cabrera, spokesman for the Christian Democratic Party, has said, "If the promise to bring independence to Belize is not just an election campaign promise it represents an insult to Guatemala."

The official reaction will not be known until next week when Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez resumes his ministry functions. However, it is known that the government would have considered a victory by Dan Lindo of the Peoples Democratic Party (PDP) as more in line with Guatemala's desire to find "a solution satisfactory to all parties involved in the dispute."

Lindo had campaigned on a softer line concerning the Belizean independence issue, a source of conflict with Guatemalan interests and claims. Nevertheless, with the governing party's victory and Price in the leadership, the reaction here has been one of "uncertainty in face of the future," according to statements made by unidentified Foreign Ministry officials to the news media.

As Guatemalan anticommunism--represented by the opposition National Liberation Movement--sees it, Price's victory entails a new socialist threat in Central America. This thesis has gained weight since yesterday, when some newspapers reprinted a Miami HERALD article stating that Price will lean further toward the Moscow orbit, with help from Cuba, to obtain support for his independence struggle.

HONDURAS

MORE ON ARRESTS OF NICARAGUAN DIPLOMATS

Minister Repeats Charges

PA232241 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1610 GMT 23 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 23 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--Honduran Foreign Minister Eliseo Perez Cadalso reiterated today that the two Nicaraguan diplomats arrested here on Tuesday by local police were spying on Hondurans and strategic military installations.

In a letter addressed to his Nicaraguan colleague, Father Miguel D'Escoto, Perez said diplomats Hector Juarez and Jorge Robleto were found guilty of conducting activities "against Honduran public order and security." The letter notes: "Regrettably, this was verified when they were found in possession of war materiel, strategic maps and a list of names of high-ranking Honduran military personnel." The Honduran foreign minister also said he does not know what mission the diplomats were carrying out but that the investigation is continuing and the results will be made known to the Nicaraguan Government. Perez concluded the communique by stating that all reports and claims regarding this incident with Nicaragua will be carried out in strict accordance with international law.

As soon as the Sandinist junta was informed of the arrest of its two representatives in this capital, it reacted immediately by asking the Honduran military government for explanations. The Honduran Government yesterday confirmed the espionage charges against Robleto and Juarez during a news conference.

The arrest of the diplomats has further cooled relations between Honduras and Nicaragua at a moment when it was believed here that the two governments were heading toward normal and more solid ties.

Radio Commentary

PA231834 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 23 Nov 79 PA

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Officials of the Nicaraguan Embassy in our country have provoked a new diplomatic incident thus worsening the already tense relations between the two countries.

The deterioration had been caused by activities involving harmful espionage and surveillance of Nicaraguans who left their country after the fall of Gen Anastasio Somoza's government.

We must not forget the Nicaraguan foreign minister, Catholic priest Miguel D'Escoto, said recently his country is deeply interested in maintaining its relations with Honduras unchanged. Unfortunately, however, actions of this type belie the words of the foreign affairs minister of the Sandinist government.

Proof of this is the latest inciedent staged by Jorge Roberto Morales and Humberto Juarez Blanco, second secretary and commercial attache of the Nicaraguan Embassy, respectively. Our authorities have reported that when the Nicaraguan Embassy automobile in which the two officials were traveling was detained, not only their pistols but also arms of other types were found in it. We do not know how these arms could be used in diplomatic activities unless we are, in effect, witnessing the birth of a new type of diplomacy created by the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction.

We cannot understand the reason for the activities of the Nicaraguan diplomats, particularly in light of the talks about the need for cordial relations to exist between the two countries. Furthermore, the Honduran military government has just asked the UN high commissioner for refugees to try to transfer the Nicaraguan citizens who sought refuge in Honduras to other countries because Honduras is not in a position to continue attending to their needs. Logically this should please the Nicaraguan officials, who see counterrevolutionary movements everywhere.

The disrespect which Nicaraguan diplomats apparently feel for Honduras continues to be evident. Maps of Honduras indicating the location of Honduran military installations as well as lists of Nicaraguan exiles with such details as their domicile and places frequently visited by them were found in their vehicle. This action by the Nicaraguan diplomats deeply worries is because these details may indicate plans to carry out activities which would definitely hamper Honduran-Nicaraguan relations.

We insist that friendship and understanding between the two countries must prevail over everything else. However there must be sincerity in such relations. This can hardly be the case in view of the hostile act and espionage to which the Sandinist revolutionaries have resorted.

AIRLINE SUSPENDS REGULAR FLIGHTS TO MANAGUA

PA241659 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1609 GMT 24 Nov 79 PA

[Excerpt] Tegucigalpa, 24 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--Honduran airlines has suspended regular flights to Managua effective today.

A spokesman for the Honduran Air Service (SAHSA) said this morning that flights had been suspended until further notice for reasons of security because Honduran-Nicaraguan relations are extremely tense.

The Honduran Foreign Ministry and military authorities have not commented on this.

Meanwhile, Lenin Cerna, adviser to the Nicaraguan Embassy in Tegucigalpa, described the suspensions as "normal" in situations like the present one.

NICARAGUA

SANDINIST LEADERS MEET WITH U.S. CONGRESSMEN

Willingness To Strengthen Ties

PA230114 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 18 Nov 79 pp 1, 10 PA

[Text] The U.S. congressmen who are visiting our country to learn firsthand about our process yesterday assured members of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] National Directorate that there is no support in the U.S. Congress for secret or direct intervention in Nicaragua.

Dante Fascell, Democrat from Florida, said this on behalf of his colleagues during a 2-hour meeting with commanders of the revolution Victor Tirado, Bayardo Arce and Jaime Wheelock. In the meeting, the Sandinist leaders expressed willingness to strengthen ties and overcome the regrettable and disadvantageous relations that existed between Nicaragua and the United States during the corrupt dictatorship. Our companeros of the National Directorate said the FSLN, as a political force which guarantees order and national security, fully supports the reconstruction government in which all sectors of our society participate.

The congressmen asked if by speaking of the participation of other sectors they meant that other ideologies shared the government administration. The commanders of the revolution replied that the FSLN promotes the unity of all sectors and that this policy guarantees the ideological and partisan activity of groups. They indicated that this principle is embodied in the current revolutionary process.

They added that one of the tasks of the revolution is the reestablishment of institutionality and that this pluralist participation will be consolidated to the extent that we strengthen the structures of power that were destroyed by the overthrow of the infamous tyranny. They noted that the overthrow obviously led to an imbalance of power. They indicated that all of the country's forces are being borne in mind in the institutionalization of the nation. They stressed that the essential concern of our revolution is the physical, social, economic and cultural reconstruction of our country.

Replying to the congressmen's concern over the reestablishment of democracy, the revolutionary leaders indicated that one cannot speak of democracy in classic terms because Somoza also spoke about it. "We speak of democracy but we are aware that more than 60 percent of the population are illiterates who do not even know the meaning of democracy," they said.

They said they were facing immediate problems such as a high infant mortality rate and the recovery of the economy. The only thing they could guarantee is that our country not copy any models of government. They continued by indicating that they are trying to solve the problem of the reconstruction by seeking friendly relations with all countries, including the United States.

The U.S. visitors asked that since the FSLN is such a powerful force, when and under what conditions will it return power to the other sectors. The companero leaders firmly explained that the National Directorate does not hold power. Instead, it represents a leadership organization with thousands of militants who are supported by the participation of the previously exploited sectors that now defend their interests. They stressed that the issue of the return of power makes it seem as if power belongs to others. "We believe that the source of all power is the people and that political parties and organizations are only instruments of all the people to implement that power."

They also said democracy is not limited in practice to elections that are included in our government program. Democracy exists when the people participate in an organized manner in solving specific societal problems such as health, housing, education and production.

The congressmen asked when elections will be held in Nicaragua. The commanders of the revolution repled that advances are being made in this area since pure expressions of democracy have already taken place in our country, such as the election of municipal and departmental authorities in which the people chose their representatives. They also explained that holding elections at this time would mean a huge expenditure and an investment of human and material resources that we need to use in the country's reconstruction.

In answer to a question on the distrust in some U.S. sectors due to the Nicaraguan leaders' public criticism of U.S. policy, the companero commanders said: "The relations that Nicaragua is going to develop with the United States might become a new Latin American model." They disclosed that Nicaragua would even be willing to stop receiving material aid as long as relations between the United States and Latin America are established in a framework of equality in which the United States respects the Latin American peoples' right to self-determination.

The Sandinist leaders insisted that there is no prejudice against the United States. Instead, they said that what exists is the logical reaction of the Nicaraguan people against the U.S. sectors which supported the dictatorship and the direct military aggression of U.S. imperialist policy.

The congressmen asked the following questions: Where is Nicaragua going? What model is it going to follow? What is the role of private enterprise? Is Sandinism interfering in Central American countries?

"Our democracy is going to be more advanced than that of the United States because several parties are going to participate when the elections are held. There are only two parties in the United States," they replied.

They indicated that the participation of private enterprise is guaranteed since its primary leader is a member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and many members of private enterprise hold government posts. They added that 15 agreements have been established to promote and strengthen the private sector. The 1980 economic emergency plan is also being jointly drafted with the private sector. As a political organization with influence among the workers, the FSLN has not encouraged any labor struggle against the private sector.

The Sandinist commanders emphatically denied that they are involved in the affairs of other countries. "We have already said that reactionary, conservative and rightwing sectors have undertaken a campaign to discredit our country," they stressed. They referred to foreign correspondents who do not report what is actually occurring or what is being said here and instead distort or change the truth.

In concluding the meeting the commanders stressed that pluralism in Nicaragua can be seen in the freedom that all forces in the country have to discuss various problems in accordance with their own views.

Borge on Military Aid

PA221315 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 18 Nov 79 pp 1,10 PA

[Text] "Our aim is to have a small but well-consolidated army to defend our national sovereignty; instead of tanks we prefer antitank guns and instead of fighter planes we prefer antiaircraft guns." This was commander of the revolution and Interior Minister Tomas Borge's answer to U.S. congressmen who visited him yesterday in his office to ask him a series of questions which he answered frankly and openly. Borge told them Nicaragua cannot afford the luxury of spending money on arms and that it would defend its sovereignty with the rifles of the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

In discussing Nicaragua's request for military aid from other countries, including the United States, Borge told them about the aid from Venezuela, Panama and the FRG. He pointed out that the first group of soldiers has already graduated in Panama and that a Sandinist high command delegation is touring the United States. The Sandinist People's Army (EPS) desire relations with all armies of the area and of other regions if they are willing to respect the new character of and social function carried out by EPS as defender of the people's interests.

Commander Borge Martinez also denounced the boycott carried out against our country at the Latin American armies meeting recently held in Bogota. The EPS was not invited.

One question asked by the U.S. congressmen concerned rumors in the United States that Cuba and Nicaragua were preparing actions against other countries. Commander Borge denied the rumors and he added that at no time have they thought of carrying out such actions against other countries, and the Central Americans who fought here already have left the country. Borge said they will never allow Nicaragua be used to plot against other countries.

Regarding the death penalty in Nicaragua, Borge said it will never be approved.

AID DIRECTOR REPORTS AMOUNT OF U.S. AID TO COUNTRY

PA221722 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 17 Nov 79 p 4 PA

[Text] Lawrence Harrison, director of the Agency for International Development [AID] in Nicaragua, reported on Tuesday that U.S. aid to Nicaragua may amount to $120.1 million by the end of the year. This amount, he said, would surpass U.S. aid given to Nicaragua after the 1972 earthquake. The aid for those 7 years amounted to $78.9 million. Harrison said he had to reveal the figures in question in order to refute certain rumors spread inside and outside the country stating that the U.S. had given less aid after the liberation war than it had during the 1972 earthquake when Anastasio Somoza Debayle headed the country. Somoza was overthrown on 19 July by a popular war led by the Sandinist National Liberation Front which established a Government of National Reconstruction made up of five members.

The AID director reported that U.S. aid for just the 4 months since the war has been more than what Nicaragua received the year after the earthquake which destroyed Managua on 23 December 1972. More than 20,000 persons died and approximately 100,000 were injured as a result of it. It has been estimated that 40,000 persons died and more than 100,000 were wounded during the liberation war. In addition several cities were destroyed by the bombings of the Somozist air force.

According to the AID director, the U.S. aid for the year after the earthquake was $27.8 million while the aid to Nicaragua during the 4 months since the war has been $27.1 million. Of this amount, $13.3 million were sent in food, $10.6 million in financial assistance for the Government of National Reconstruction, $2.6 million in donations from private organizations and $600,000 in farm supplies, transportation, serum, medicines and so forth.

Harrison explained that 15,000 metric tons of wheat are currently on their way to Nicaragua. Also pending are $31 million which are available upon request by the country at any time. He added that they are planning the delivery of $15 million worth of additional food, $3 million for new projects and $75 million requested by President Carter from the U.S. Congress on Friday. This additional aid of $93 million added to the $27.1 million received up to now, make a total of $120.1 million which represents the grand total of U.S. aid to Nicaragua during 1979, that is, over a period of 5 months.

He stressed the $30 million which has already been approved and which will be disbursed during November will be used for health, rural education, nutrition and farm projects. Regarding the $75 million that President Carter requested from the U.S. Congress, Harrison said: "I think the new Nicaraguan Government and the goals of the revolution have won the support of many persons in the United States. There are 100 Senators and 435 Representatives in the U.S. Congress and they reflect the attitudes of the U.S. people. I believe a lot of sympathy exists in Congress for Nicaragua."

Harrison added that the $75 million requested by President Carter will be distributed as follows: $70 million will be loaned at a soft-term interest rate of 2 percent with a 10-year grace period and the remaining $5 million will be a donation.

He concluded by stating that in addition to these efforts, the United States has helped Nicaragua through its positive participation in organizations such as the Inter-American Development Bank where the United States contributes with 63 percent of the soft loans. Moreover, the U.S. contribution in the World Bank is 24 percent.

DIPLOMATS ARRESTED FOR SPYING IN HONDURAS RETURN TO MANAGUA

PA232133 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 23 Nov 79 PA

[Text] The Nicaraguan diplomats who were arrested in Honduras are already in Managua. Civilian attache Hector Juarez and second embassy secretary Jorge Robleto arrived here this morning aboard a SAHSA flight after Honduran officials sent a note to the Foreign Ministry explaining their reasons for arresting the two Nicaraguans.

Ambassador to Honduras Ricardo Wheelock said there are five other embassy personnel still in Honduras and it would be absurd to keep the two officials there after they were accused of spying. The two diplomats were abused by Honduran political police and then charged with spying.

Honduran Explanation Rejected

PA232213 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 23 Nov 79 PA

[Text] The Foreign Ministry today rejected the explanation given by the Honduran Government in a preliminary note that said there was ample reason to consider the two Nicaraguan diplomats as spies.

The note said they were found in possession of weapons, a map and a list of ranking army officers and civilian government officials.

Asked about the Honduran explanation, Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockman said it is ridiculous and that in any case it is up to our government to ask for specific proof of the charges against Jorge Robleto and Hector Juarez. He added that it is only logical that they were armed and, if they had maps marked in three places, those are the places where cattle rustling and other incidents have been occurring along the border. Honduran Foreign Secretary Eliseo Perez Cadalso should be given an award for sending this explanatory note, the Nicaraguan foreign minister concluded sarcastically.

JOINT DECLARATION SIGNED WITH SALVADORAN JUNTA

PA231423 Buenos Aires IATIN in Spanish 0225 GMT 23 Nov 79 PA

[By Augustin Fuentes]

[Text] Managua, 22 Nov (IATIN)--In a joint declaration, the Nicaraguan and Salvadoran government juntas tonight promised to carry out revolutionary processes in their respective countries involving the "deep transformation of economic, social and political structures."

The declaration was signed by three members of the Salvadoran civilian-military government junta and three members of the Nicaraguan National Reconstruction Junta after several hours of talks in Managua.

Col Adolfo Majano, Guillermo Manuel Ungo and Roman Mayorga Quiroz, members of the Salvadoran junta, arrived here shortly before noon and returned to El Salvador tonight after reading the text of the declaration and holding a press conference at the Augusto Cesar Sandino airport in Managua.

The three members of the Nicaraguan junta who signed the declaration were Cmdr Daniel Ortega, Sergio Ramirez and Moises Hassan.

Shortly before reading the declaration, Colonel Majano said the Sandinist revolution in Nicaragua is "admired by all the peoples of Central America, Latin America and the world."

He indicated the Salvadoran armed forces have begun a revolutionary process "maintaining close ties with all the Salvadoran people."

In the declaration, the leaders of the two countries proclaimed their right to maintain relations with all countries and peoples of the world, particularly those which support the struggles of their respective peoples. They expressed their "rejection of foreign interference which encroaches on our sovereignty and the interests of our peoples, the recognition of the principles of nonalinement and support of the Third World countries' efforts to establish a new international economic order and achieve a better treatment in economic relations. They also condemned "the irresponsible attitude of groups in Central America which are trying to provoke conflicts between Nicaragua and Honduras. They also "recognized that the principle of nonintervention in the affairs of other states is essential" and they proclaimed that neither the Salvadoran nor Nicaraguan territory will ever serve as a base for an attack on the other fraternal country and that the maintenance of the existing fraternal ties will be a permanent policy." They also announced they will try to change "the unjust mechanisms of the Central American economic integration within a process which will benefit the popular sectors.

In conclusion they indicated "they agree in acknowledging ideological pluralism and popular participation as basic principles needed to bring about revolutionary change in both countries."

At the news conference Colonel Majano announced, as a gesture of friendship toward the Nicaraguan Government and people, El Salvador will return within 15 days all the ships, planes, vehicles and weapons the Somozist guardsmen took with them to El Salvador when they escaped shortly before the Sandinist victory of 19 July.

He added in El Salvador there is "a new political orientation that will totally change the country's internal policy." He also said "both civilians and military are determined to bring about a number of profound changes in the country's social, political and economic structures which were creating social tensions. "The armed forces," he stressed, "fully support this process."

Asked about the Salvadoran Government's stand "on the attack on the Nicaraguan revolutionary process by Honduran sectors," the Salvadoran junta members responded "those opposing the revolutionary process in El Salvador harm the revolutionary process in Nicaragua and vice versa; that which seeks to prejudice or destabilize the revolutionary process in Nicaragua also prejudices the process in El Salvador."

"We have common interests with the Nicaraguan Government and we also believe we have common enemies," they added.

According to them, in order to expand the Salvadoran revolutionary process, they have had to remove several military officers who opposed it. They said they have the support of certain Salvadoran progressive sectors and are maintaining contacts with other progressive forces "in order to bring about the profound changes our country needs." They explained they also have the support of "committed businessmen" and that talks in connection with several specific projects have been held at the presidential house with those progressive business sectors and with unionists.

They said they will implement a complete agrarian reform in El Salvador and will soon announce reforms to the financial and foreign trade systems. They explained that within the framework of the agrarian reform, they will substantially modify the landholding structures that allow a minority to maintain great economic and political influence in El Salvador.

"We will take away the privileges of those who are privileged," Colonel Majano said in conclusion.

JUNTA MEMBER STRESSES CLOSE TIES WITH PANAMA

PA241758 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 24 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Relations between Panama and Nicaragua will be warmer to the extent that the two peoples remain linked by mutual interests and a struggle against the same enemy, Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the Nicaraguan Government junta, said at the ceremony for presentation of credentials by Panamanian Ambassador Baltazar Aizpurua Diaz.

Referring to diplomatic relations between Nicaragua and Panama, Ramirez said the friendship between the two countries is nothing new; we will not forget the assistance Panama has given to our people, he said.

Aizpurua replaces Marcel Salamin, who was the first ambassador to present credentials to the Nicaraguan Government. He did so hours after the arrival of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction in Managua on 20 July.

BORGE MEETS WITH IRAQI AMBASSADOR

PA220434 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 18 Nov 79 p 7 PA

[Text] Commander of the revolution Tomas Borge Martinez has told BARRICADA that a Nicaraguan delegation will be sent to the brother country of Iraq to strengthen relations between the two peoples. The Sandinist leader announced this after giving Iraqi Ambassador Anwar Sabri Abdul Raazak a Galil rifle to seal the friendship between the two revolutionary governments.

Abdul Raazak told Commander Borge that his country will provide full support to the Sandinists based on the principles that guide the Arab country and which can be summarized as anti-imperialism, anti-Zionism and antiracism. He said the Sandinist people's revolution has dealt a hard blow to imperialism and that Iraq considers Nicaragua a strategic friend. He added that the Iraqi people's revolutionary feeling toward the Nicaraguan people will be expressed through joint goals of solidarity and support.

After indicating that unity was the decisive factor for the revolutionary victory in Nicaragua, he stressed that all revolutionary leaders, progressive movements and the Third World are proud of the Nicaraguan people's victory and that they support us in the national reconstruction process. The interior minister expressed thanks in the name of the Sandinist National Liberation Front National Directorate and the government junta for the Iraqi companero's visit to Nicaragua and reiterated our affection toward the Iraqi people and their president.

CULTURE MINISTER TRAVELS TO FRG, FRANCE NEXT WEEK

PA242157 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 24 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Culture Minister Father Ernesto Cardenal will travel to Europe this week at the invitation of the FRG and French governments. He said he has received offers of aid from those countries for various cultural projects. Companero Cardenal said the purpose of his trip is to receive and request donations. When these donations reach the country, they will have to be channeled through the International Fund of National Reconstruction.

D'ESCOTO: DESIRE TO BROADEN RELATIONS WILL NOT INFLUENCE STAND

PA212004 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 16 Nov 79 p 6 PA

[Text] The new Nicaraguan diplomacy is characterized by a true opening and a friendship with the nations of the world, Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockman stated yesterday afternoon.

However, Foreign Minister D'Escoto warned that the country's desire to broaden its diplomatic relations will not influence the stand of our revolutionary government at international forums.

He made these statements at the seminar on foreign policy being held at the Naysi Rios auditorium at the Central American University. In his talk entitled "the new Nicaraguan diplomacy," D'Escoto said that "We will join the Third World countries that are willing to fight for a new international order and against imperialism, Zionism and apartheid."

We presently feel that the most important task of our diplomacy is to transmit the true meaning of the Sandinist popular revolution, he said. He added that we are committed to strengthening relations with friendly governments such as Mexico which recognized the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction even before the Sandinists took over.

The foreign minister said that "We are undergoing a process to strengthen our relations" with Mexico, Costa Rica and the Andean Pact countries. He emphasized that our diplomacy will never be one of capitulation as it was during the Somozist regime and it will not make any concessions to imperialism. He maintained that diplomatic policy had traditionally been the prerogative of the privileged class in Nicaragua and that the people had a "pejorative idea" of it. He said that this stemmed from the fact that the Somozist dictatorship had kept Guillermo Sevilla Sacasa ambassador for 35 years. Therefore, the people associated diplomacy with capitulation, servility and pomposity.

HAVANA REPORTS CONTINUED TENSE RELATIONS BETWEEN IRAN, U.S.

FL240150 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 24 Nov 79 FL

[Text] Relations between Iran and the United States continued tense today because the Carter administration has refused to return to Iran the former monarch, Reza Pahlavi. Extradition of the former shah has been demanded by a group of students who assaulted the U.S. Embassy in Tehran and are holding a group of U.S. diplomats as hostages.

In statements [words indistinct], the U.S. President warned the Iranian Government that the consequences for harming a single hostage will be extremely grave. The official White House spokesman, Jody Powell, told the press that Carter asked him to convey the message that the last U.S. hostage is as important as the first for the United States. The spokesman announced that Carter will meet tomorrow with the joint chiefs of staff and did not rule out that the Iranian problem would be discussed at that meeting.

Meanwhile, it was learned today that the Iranian Navy has been placed on a state of alert to reinforce vigilance on the Persian Gulf. U.S. aircraft carriers have been sent to the Persian Gulf region and are threatening one of Iran's most important oil areas.

Notes U.S. Military Pressure

FL241527 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 24 Nov 79 FL

[Text] The United States is continuing to take steps aimed at exerting military pressure on Iran. It has also announced that the U.S. Government considers the trying of U.S. Embassy officials by Irani courts, under charges of being CIA agents, to be inadmissible. The U.S. press has been highlighting numerous threats against Iran, citing various reports of U.S.-planned bellicose actions against the Iranian people which include air raids over the oil fields, air bases and the sacred city of Qom.

The New York DAILY NEWS, for example, urges the White House to follow Roosevelt's big stick policy, to threaten Iran militarily as soon as the aircraft carrier Kitty Hawk is close enough to the Iranian coast to deal a blow, and to send an ultimatum to the Iranian Government demanding that the hostages be delivered alive or the Ayatollah dead.

The so-called crisis team is continuing to hold meetings in Washington. The team is composed of Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, Secretary of Defense Harold Brown, CIA Director Stansfield Turner, National Security Council Director [as heard] Zbigniew Brzezinski, Joint Chiefs of Staff Chairman David Jones and President James Carter. It is being commented that this team, instead of seeking a solution to the crisis in Irani-U.S. relations, is trying to prepare retaliation against Iran.

In Paris, French circles do not exclude the possibility of a Yankee military intervention in Iran using aircraft carriers and the U.S. bases located in the Egyptian-Israeli Sinai. Currently, the aircraft carriers Midway and Kitty Hawk are sailing toward the region of the Persian Gulf, accompanied by a large number of warships, while the aircraft carrier Coral Sea with its escort vessels is urgently moving to the western part of the Pacific Ocean.

The United States has also begun hasty war preparations at its bases in Saudi Arabia. It has been announced that several transport aircraft carrying a special unit of landing and assault troops, dressed in civilian clothes and passing as employees of the U.S. Aramco Oil Company, have arrived at the Dhahran Air Base.

Meanwhile in Iran, air, sea and ground forces have been mobilized to fight against any Yankee intervention. The Irani military positions at the Khuzestan oil fields and the strait of Hormuz have also been reinforced.

Irani Foreign Minister Bani Sadr has announced that due to the imperialist blackmail, Iran will not pay the outstanding 15 billion dollar debt of the overthrown shah regime. The Islamic students occupying the U.S. Embassy in Iran have threatened to blow it up with the hostages inside if there is an attack by U.S. forces.

For his part, U.S. President James Carter has menacingly warned the Ayatollah Khomeini that if the U.S. hostages are harmed, there will be extremely grave consequences for those responsible. Nevertheless, the Ayatollah Khomeini has stated in a speech that the Iranian people is not frightened by the Yankee warships and that if an imperialist aggression takes place, they will fight to the death of the last Iranian.

COMMENTARY SCORES U.S. AGGRESSIVE ATTITUDE IN MIDDLE EAST

FL241647 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 24 Nov 79 FL

[Revolutionary Armed Forces and Interior Ministry combatants political information program commentary]

[Text] In recent years and, especially, this year, the war-mongering hysteria has gained strength in the United States. Now, with the approach of presidential elections in 1980, that policy of madness is becoming increasingly evident. Carter, who began his presidential term with demonstations of a certain degree of caution in international problems, has become a bottle containing a flammable substance, revealing his real temperament.

Perhaps these are not the president's personal idiosyncrasies but instead the acts of a head of state who performs his duties under the pressures of warmongering circles, powerful financial groups which deal in arms and war, and follows the recommendations of the worst kind of advisers. The case is that in recent months the U.S. Government has been taking steps extremely dangerous for world peace and security. The U.S. leaders do not ponder over threatening other states, over attempting to exert pressure and intimidation to the extreme of, as in the case of Iran, mobilizing a naval fleet as a threat of aggression.

Actions demonstrate that Washington has not given up the gunboat policy despite the fact that times have changed and that today affairs cannot be dealt with as they used to be some decades past. What is going on in the United States? Why take these insane steps? There is an initial symptom. Carter wants to be reelected in 1980 and he has to take on opponents who have greater possibilities, such as Edward Kennedy. Even members of his own administration have called him weak and in order to demonstrate the contrary he has made insane decisions. There is a second symptom. Yankee supremacy in the world is losing ground. Numerous countries are falling out of the U.S. tree as a result of the liberation and independence action of the peoples. Even governments dependent on Washington no longer obediently accept U.S. orders.

The United States is preoccupied over a bankrupt process of coveted hegemony in the face of a growing rejection for its policy of blackmail and baseness. An example of this is the result of the recently concluded Arab summit conference held in Tunis. That meeting was attended by 15 heads of state, 3 prime ministers and the top Palestinian leader, Yasir 'Arafat. All the Arab countries were represented with the exception of Egypt because of its traitorous regime. The most important things issuing from that meeting are the energetic condemnation of the United States for its Middle East policy and the unanimous rejection of the Camp David accords and all separate agreements signed by As-Sadat with Israel.

The U.S. policy in the Levant area today is condemned by the entire Arab world, where an anti-Yankee feeling continues to grow as a result of Washington's maneuvers and domineering attitude. That the United States resorts to force does not surprise anyone--that is an old custom. But, we repeat, times have changed and the fruits of that harvest cannot be the same for those who cultivate it. The Pentagon's strategists have declared Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America as U.S. security areas. What an idiocy! What can be gathered from this is that the Pentagon recognizes that the United States does not feel secure in any part of the world and this is used as an excuse to concentrate troops, move fleets from one place to another, increase the military presence in various regions and use the threat of aggression as a principle of its foreign policy.

Carter should understand that his prestige, which is already in doubt, is continuing to deteriorate with these actions, not only in the United States but internationally. It is also essential that the U.S. Government come back to earth, ponder over the new winds blowing in the universe and realize that force and blackmail are not today's way of doing things. The peoples' sovereign rights cannot be trampled on with impunity and to attempt to do so is to place world peace and security in jeopardy.

THREE GRANTED ASYLUM IN VENEZUELAN EMBASSY

PA241250 Paris AFP in Spanish 1948 GMT 23 Nov 79 PA

[Excerpt] Havana, 23 Nov (AFP)--Three Cubans have been in asylum in the Venezuelan Embassy in Havana for several weeks, it was officially learned here today.

Venezuelan Ambassador Cesar Rondon Lovera told AFP the three are a couple and their 12-year-old daughter. The ambassador did not release any information on their identity or how they managed to get into the diplomatic mission, which is guarded by Cuban police. We are trying to obtain safe-conducts so they can get out of Cuba, Rondon Lovera pointed out.

CASTRO RECEIVES VENEZUELAN DELEGATION

FL241203 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 24 Nov 79 FL

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has received the governmental delegation of the Republic of Venezuela headed by Dr Gonzalo Garcia Bustillos, minister of the Secretariat General of the Presidency. Fidel and the Venezuelan delegation held far-reaching and cordial talks at the Palace of the Revolution, during which numerous problems dealing with the bilateral relations between the two countries were examined. The two sides also exchanged views on the more important matters affecting Latin America and, very particularly, the Caribbean region as well as other topics of the international situation.

COOPERATION TALKS WITH GUYANA OPEN IN HAVANA

FL232251 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 23 Nov 79 FL

[Text] The fifth meeting of the Cuba-Guyana joint commission for economic, scientific and technical cooperation has opened in Havana. Jeffrey Thomas, minister of state [in prime minister's office] of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, heads his country's delegation while Sugar Industry Minister Marcos Lage heads the Cuban delegation.

Decisions on economic, scientific and technical cooperation for next year will be made in the fields of sugar industry, forestry, agriculture, food, light industry, public health, cultural relations, foreign trade, science, technology and transportation, among others.

BAHAMAS

TRADE PROSPECTS, CRUDE REFINING DISCUSSED WITH SAUDIS

FL231437 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 23 Nov 79 FL

[Text] Private talks were held recently in an effort to discover ways in which business links between the Bahamas and Saudi Arabia could be strengthened. The discussions in Miami, Florida were between the minister of state in the Ministry of Economic Affairs with responsibility for energy matters, the Honorable Alfred Maycock and the Saudi Arabian ambassador to the United States along with officers of the National Association of Arab-Americans. The Arabs are reported to have expressed interest in the fact that large amounts of petrol dollars are deposited in the Bahamas due to our international banking [words indistinct] and that the Bahamas has potential as a transshipment port for crude oil and as a location for the refinement of crude, along with the existing [words indistinct] here which would facilitate trade between the Arab world and several of its trading partners. Minister Maycock was accompanied by a Bahamian chartered accountant, Mr (Franklin Wilson).

FRENCH ENVOY HAILS BAHAMAS WORLD ROLE, PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

FL231446 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 23 Nov 79 FL

[Text] The French ambassador to the Bahamas, Monsieur Andre Mistral, has spoken highly of the Bahamas for hosting successful talks in March of this year between the African, Caribbean and Pacific group of states [ACP] and the European Economic Community. The French ambassador cited the ACP-EEC talks as an example of the emerging role the Bahamas is playing in world diplomacy. The French ambassador to the Bahamas made his remarks as he presented his credentials to the governor general, Sir Gerald Cash, yesterday. He said France is well aware of the problems in the Caribbean and he expressed his well wishes for the people of the Bahamas for the president of France, Monsieur Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

In responding, Sir Gerald said the mutual agreement between the ACP and the EEC continues to provide a framework within which the Bahamas and our ACP associates are able to intensify efforts for the economic and social development of our people.

BARBADOS

DOMINICAN PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES FOR RECONSTRUCTION AID TALKS

FL212118 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2030 GMT 21 Nov 79 FL

[Text] Dominica's prime minister, Oliver Seraphin, arrived in Barbados this morning at the start of a 3-day official visit. He was welcomed by Prime Minister Tom Adams who had extended the invitation during his 1-day visit to Dominica in mid-October. Mr Seraphin is accompanied on the trip by his agriculture minister, the executive (?officer) to the cabinet, the foreign affairs permanent secretary and the chief of protocol. Both prime ministers will be resuming talks begun during Mr Adams' visit on assistance to Dominica for its national reconstruction program. Mr Seraphin will also be having talks with British High Commissioner J. Stanley Arthur on the same matter. Britain has just offered Dominica a 1-million sterling grant in addition to a 10-million sterling aid package to go towards [words indistinct].

GRENADA

GAIRY SAYS HE WILL RETURN TO RESUME POST AS PRIME MINISTER

FL222205 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 20 Nov 79 p 1 FL

[Text] "I shall be returning...who in the way clear out the way." That was the message from Sir Eric Gairy, describing himself as "the constitutional prime minister of Grenada." Writing from San Diego, California, the man who was ousted by Maurice Bishop in March this year, has sent the GLEANER a 9-page "public release" denouncing the "bold-faced hijacking of an island and its people at gunpoint."

Sir Eric claims that "the people love me as their national leader and respect me for what our government has accomplished for them..." He said that not a single civilian was involved in the five o'clock Tuesday morning raid of March 13. It was the same six men who caused the Grenada crisis in November 1973," accompanied by some members of their little communist party-New Jewel Movement...and the people are now revolting." He said it was the same group which led to the Duffus commission and the famous Duffus report. "It is only logical to assume that those reputable men who wrote that bombshell report must indeed feel very embarrassed now," he said.

Sir Eric sad he was no dictator; Grenada had been having general elections regularly in accordance with the constitution. The present regime was previously rejected by the people at the polls. "I shall be returning to resume my legitimate position as the elected prime minister of Grenada...to serve at least the five-year period for which my government was elected... There are talks about elections; well, elections or no elections, I shall come to claim my legitimate position, and as I once said, and I now repeat, /who in the way, clear out the way."/ [words between slant lines appear in boldface]

In a reference to Caribbean reaction to the situation Sir Eric said Trinidad and Barbados remain oblivious to Grenada's plight, despite the support he had given to Tom Adams when he won his election and to Dr. Eric Williams when his government was in trouble ten years ago. "It is not too late for Trinidad and Barbados to show some meaningful interest and concern for the people of Grenada and their constitutionally elected government," he said; then he added: "There are two Caribbean countries upon whom we cannot look for support because they are left-handed." He did not name the two.

HAITI

DUVALIER EMPHASIZES 'APOLITICAL' ROLE OF ARMED FORCES

PA210434 Paris AFP in Spanish 2257 GMT 19 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 19 Nov (AFPO)--In his 18 November speech, Haitian President Jean-Claude Duvalier reaffirmed that the armed forces must play an apolitical role. The date, 18 November, marks the 176th anniversary of the Haitian victory over Napoleon's expeditionary corps. It is also Armed Forces Day in this Caribbean republic.

One cannot conceive of a state institution which uses force to play a controlling role over political action, Duvalier said during a ceremony held at the presidential palace. It is preferable to show force rather than be obliged to use it, the Haitian president added. Following the commemorative ceremony, a military parade was held in the streets of Port-au-Prince with modern military equipment obtained from the United States.

COLUMNIST CLAIMS ANTI-DUVALIERIST HAITIANS TRAINING IN CUBA

PA230422 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0318 GMT 23 Nov 79 PA

[By Rosendo Sepulveda]

[Text] Santo Domingo, 22 Nov (EFE)--Columnist Mario Alvarez Dugan, former director of the newspaper EL CARIBE, has written in his column: "It is rumored that according to private statements by individuals connected to diplomatic circles, some 10,000 anti-Duvalierist Haitians are receiving training in Cuba."

According to the columnist, who attributes this information to "well-informed diplomats," the anti-Duvalierists have reportedly received good military training, and many of them fought in the frontlines alongside Cuban troops in Angola.

According to the sources, the Haitians training under Castro use U.S. weapons to avoid charges that they received aid from Castro once they begin their activities against Haitian President Jean-Claude Duvalier's tyranny. He adds that an armed struggle against Duvalier's regime, launched at the least expected moment, should not surprise anyone. It is obvious that the right conditions now exist to stage any type of revolt in Haiti.

The tyranny begun by deceased Dr Francois Duvalier (Papa Doc) and continued by his son, Jean-Claude Duvalier, has been totally discredited internationally. The mask of its alleged liberalization has received little credit, particularly after its savage repression of a meeting called by teachers with the aid of the diplomatic representatives accredited in Port-au-Prince.